

LITTLE MOTHERS TO LEARN DUTIES

27,000 School Girls Will
Hear Gospel of Baby
Care Tomorrow.

NURSES WILL LECTURE

Students Will Be Given Essential
Lessons in How to Bring Up
Healthy Infant.

The simple gospel of "How to Care for Baby" will be preached to the 27,000 public school girls of Washington by their teachers tomorrow, "little mothers' day" of baby week.

In the graded schools the lecture will be delivered by the teachers in the class rooms and will last only five or ten minutes. Following the talk, if class work permits, the girls will be required to write short compositions on what they have heard.

In the high and normal schools the lecture will be given by the visiting nurses. The nurses will address the girls in the assembly halls of the high schools on "How to Care for Baby."

Believing that the education of the young girls of tomorrow, in the proper care of babies will do more than anything else to reduce the high infant death rate now prevalent in the United States, the baby week committee has exerted unusual effort on the program for tomorrow, "little mothers' day."

Told How to Care for Baby.

The lecture to be read in the schools follows:

Baby should be bathed every day because the skin of a baby is very tender, and very little irritation causes trouble. Have everything ready before you begin the bath. Be sure the room is warm, and that there are clean, dry clothes ready to put on baby quickly after the bath. You will need a basin of warm water, soap, wash cloth, towel, powder, solution of boracic acid and absorbent cotton.

Before undressing the baby, bathe the eyes gently with boracic acid solution. Cleanse each nostril with a moistener of absorbent cotton moistened the same way. Then cleanse the mouth very gently in the same manner. Wash the face and ears with a wash cloth wrung out of the water, and wipe at once with a thin soft towel. Then wrap the head carefully, rinse off well and dry.

Now, undress the baby, and soap it all over quickly. Then put baby in the tub out and dry. The time in the water should not be more than two minutes.

Every baby should be fed on mother's milk for the first few months. It has the right things in it to make the baby strong and well. It is always ready, always warm, and always clean and free from germs. Baby should be fed regularly, every three or four hours. Baby should not have anything else to drink, except cool boiled water.

If baby cannot be nursed, it should be fed on a preparation of cow's milk. The mother should be sure the milk she buys for the baby is clean and cold and safe. Dirty milk may kill the baby. The doctor must tell the mother how to prepare this milk. She must have everything very clean that she uses to fix the milk in, and as soon as it is fixed, it should be put in the ice box and kept there. The mother should never put the nipple in her mouth. The bottles must be kept very clean. The greatest care must be taken that the baby's food does not stand in the air, or get dirty, and that no flies come near it.

Should Sleep Most of Time.

A young baby should sleep practically all the time, except when it is being fed or bathed. It should always sleep alone in a basket or crib, never in the bed with the mother. It should never sleep in a room with the window closed. It is a very good idea to let the baby sleep out of doors in the daytime, if it is well wrapped and protected from the wind. When the baby gets a little older, it should sleep straight through from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. and should have a long nap in the morning and again in the afternoon. The more sleep the baby and growing children have, the stronger they will be. They should never be kept up all the evening.

Baby will be well and happy if he has the right food; has a bath every day; and is kept dry and clean; has his meals served on time; sleeps alone in a quiet, cool place, breathes fresh air day and night; is given pure, cool water to drink; is dressed according to the weather; is protected from flies and mosquitoes; is kept away from sick folks and crowds; does not have to be shown off to visitors; rubs him on the mouth, not even his mother.

Baby will be unhappy and cross if he is given a pacifier; is allowed to go thirsty; is taken up whenever he cries; is fed at the family table; is kept up late; if not kept dry and clean; is bounced up and down; is taken to the movies; is dressed with medicine; is teased and made to show off; is bothered by flies and mosquitoes; is not given a fresh air bath; if it is easier to keep baby well than to cure him when he gets sick.

CORSET FOR FRENCHMEN! NO!

Paris "Temps" Resents Effort to Revive Modes of 1830.

Paris, May 6.—It seemed strange last Sunday, when one could tell if the battle of Verdun were over, on the day the news of the Somme was printed in France in day later than in London or New York, and on the day before representatives of all the Allied powers were to meet in solemn conclave in Paris, to find the solemn Temps delecting half a column to an article headed "An Undesirable Fashion." One wondered whether the Temps, a little late, was about to censure the brief, brief dresses and the vanities of high shoes.

But no! As was said in The Herald in a masculine fashion against the "reviving party" of the Temps, the Temps has found a fashion book for men in which each morning coat, jacket and overcoat seems to cover a corset.

The "commission des modes," responsible for this production, seems to aim at reviving the masculine fashions of 1830. The Temps rebukes the effort, declaring that a civilian's duty just now is first of all to keep quiet and to dress simply. The Syndical Association of Master Tailors has moved by the denunciation to explain that it has nothing to do with this new movement. The author is a tailors' philanthropic society.

The vice president of the real master tailors has no fear of a feminine invasion in male attire. He prophesies that male garb will be more manly, as wearers will want to look as if they had borne arms.

George Merrell, of Chicago, lost part of his thumb as a result of an automobile accident some time ago. By stimulating the formation of granulations on the stump, Dr. Otto Brylson, of Jamaica, N. Y., has succeeded in piecing out the injured digit, adding half an inch to its length, so that its owner will still be able to enjoy his hobby of playing the piano.

NOTES OF THE SCHOOLS

The month of May is designated as the season for raising funds for the support of the public school playgrounds, Congress making an appropriation for this purpose. Lunches, garden parties, special motion-picture reels, plays and entertainments of various kinds are the usual means selected by the different buildings for contributions to the fund. Some localities assume the entire support of a playground and the schools are given, for individual use, all that it raised over \$150.

"Epithemus and Pandora," a pantomime dance, given by the children of the Arthur School at Business High School Friday night under the direction of Miss Kearney, attracted a handsome sum toward the playground fund, judging from the capacity audience present.

"Good News from Babyland," written by Miss Alberta Walker, the music being composed by Miss Bernice Riddell—both members of the Wilson Normal School faculty—will be given in celebration of "baby week" by students and children of the school. The first performance will be given in co-operation with the W. C. T. U.; the second at the Corcoran Building; and the third at the school as a special message to grown-ups.

L. O. Armstrong took the Tech upper classmen "half-way around the world, through Canada," last Thursday afternoon by means of his famous lecture, which he has given under the auspices of the Bureau of Commercial Education, at the Panama-Pacific Exposition and at the leading universities of the country.

Mrs. G. W. Kernoodle was re-elected president of the Business High School association at a meeting held Tuesday night at the West School. The secretary, Mrs. E. B. Hunt, was re-elected also. Mrs. Kernoodle was chosen vice president and Carl John, treasurer. At the close of the meeting Mrs. Kernoodle was presented with a bunch of American Beauty roses.

Business High School graduates are popular with Washington business firms. The bank has lost recently its president, vice president and teller, all of whom now hold important positions in business. More than twenty of the prospective June graduates already have work, while most of the class have good offers awaiting them.

The Business High School alumni excursion to Marshall Hall is scheduled for June 2. There will be the usual games, sports and contest, with prizes awarded.

Central High seniors gave a luncheon last Wednesday. The junior luncheon, to which parents and alumni are invited, will be held June 8.

Principal Frank C. Daniels, of Tech, is off on a week-end fishing trip.

Baseball boys of Business High School gave an account of their Easter trip through the Shenandoah Valley to the other students at a special assembly held Wednesday morning. The baseball trio, composed of Waxman, Gerardi and Noonan, sang several baseball ditties.

"Fathers' Night" was celebrated at the Pierce-Webb School last Thursday. Assistant Superintendent S. E. Kramer making an address on paternal co-operation, which was followed by a musical program.

Dr. Rebecca Stonerod will address the Landmark Association next Tuesday. An effort is being made by this association to support a local play ground and summer cooking school.

Miss Edith Pierce has won the Central High School tennis championship for the third consecutive year.

G. W. U. NOTES.

Dr. Charles T. Bassett, of the Dental College, and Mrs. Bassett recently spent the week-end at Old Point Comfort, Va. P. S. Gilliam, of the Dental School, '17, has been called to his home in Norfolk, Va., by the serious illness of his mother.

J. C. Ramsey, of the senior class at the Medical School, has been called to his home in Manitoba, Canada, by the serious illness of his father.

The following senior students at the Medical School have been appointed to internships: Leroy Elmer Goodale, Philadelphia General Hospital; Frank Kevan, George Washington University Hospital; and Leo Thompson, Providence Hospital.

Mrs. Sarah Nevins has announced the engagement of her daughter, Ruby Nevins, of Columbia College, to Percy Cox, of the Department of Justice.

Miss Fay Pierce, of Columbia College, entertained the Phi Mu Sorority, and the Tufts College Glee Club at a dance recently at her home.

The Ancient and Accepted Order of the Mystic Adepts of the Sacred Art and the Gas House Gang, two organizations composed of students of the chemistry department, have amalgamated, taking the name Bohemians.

Sigma Chi fraternity recently held a dance at the fraternity house.

Sigma Nu recently moved into its new quarters at 1723 P street northwest.

Mary Newcombe recently entertained Sigma Kappa Sorority at a dance in honor of house guests from Richmond.

Sigma Kappa recently gave a dance at the Calro.

Daniel R. Forbee, of Chicago, who received his degree from the university in 1911, recently was a visitor at Delta Tau Delta chapter house.

Gamma Eta Chapter of Delta Tau Delta, has initiated Benjamin Mosby McKelvey, of the sophomore class of Columbia College.

Sigma Phi Epsilon gave a dance Wednesday night at the chapter house, 1709 Fifteenth street northwest.

Sigma Phi Epsilon was visited recently by Brothers Ray and Harry of Trinity College, Durham, N. C.; T. C. Schuette, of the District Alpha Chapter, who is now in business in Milwaukee, and A. S. Wise, of Delaware State College.

Prof. William Allen Williams, of Columbia College, and head of the English department, was one of the members of the board of judges that selected the Shakespearean pageant to be staged this month at the Brightwood Reservoir.

"We of the United States are more Elizabethan, more Shakespearean than the Great Britain of today," declared Prof. Williams in an address at the recent Shakespearean celebration held at the University Club.

Prof. Nathan W. Dougherty, of the College of Engineering, lectured Friday afternoon at the university on "Astronomy." Another lecture on the same subject will be delivered next Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock in the Arts and Sciences Building, 202 G street northwest.

Miss Nell Stanton has been elected manager of the girls' tennis team. Miss Emma Reel is assistant manager and Mrs. Grover is treasurer.

STEWART'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.

The following have entered Stewart's since May 1: Frederick Thorne, William Nickel, Carl Nolte, M. A. Racioppo, Raymond Frazier, James Holland, Walter DeWolfe, Carrie C. Bentley and Katherine Abrams. The following re-entered after being absent for several days: Willie Cornish, Clay Treaster, Emory Gary, Lois Teller and Ruth Strickland.

Miss Mildred Meehan has a bookkeeping position with the American Tire Sales Company.

Miss Mary Scheer is now employed as stenographer in Behrend's department store.

Slum Child's Appeal for Better Living Conditions Put in Verse

The appeal of the slum child during baby week for better living conditions, in order that he may grow up as healthy a man as the child of the well-to-do, is set forth clearly in the following poem by Charlotte Perkins Gillman, editor of the Fore-Runner:

Said the Slum Child to the Wise—
To the people who write and teach,
Who govern and guide the house,
To the people who write and teach,
Ruling our thought and speech,
And all the Captains and Kings
Who command the making of things:
"Give me the goodly way to live,
That I, the child, may grow!
Light, for the whole day long,
Food that is pure and strong,
Housing and clothing fair,
Clean water and good air,
Teaching from day to day,
And room—for a child to play!"

Then the wise made answer cold:
"These things are not given, but sold,
They shall be yours to-day,
If you can pay."

"Pay!" said the child, "pay you?
What can I do?
Only in years' slow length
Shall I have strength,
I have not power nor skill,
Wisdom nor wit nor will—
What service weak and wild
Can you ask of a little child?"

But the wise made answer cold:
"Good men be sick and sold;
You shall have nothing here
Without paying—paying dear!"
And the rulers turned away,
But the child cried on them: "Stay!
Wait! I will pay!"

"For the foulness where I live,
Fifth in return I give,
For the greed that withholds my
right,
Greed that shall shake my might,
For the sins I live in and learn,
Plentiful sin I return,
For my lack in home and school,
Ignorance comes to rule,
From where I sick and die,
Disc in your homes shall lie,
My all uncounted death
Shall choke your children's breath,
Degenerate—crippled—base
I degrade the human race,
These shall make you afraid,
I ask no more, I take
The terms you make—
And steadily, day by day,
I will pay."

INDIA NEVER SO LOYAL CHAMBERLAIN DECLARES

British Secretary of State Says Germany Has
Failed in Every Attempt to Bring About a
Revolt of the Natives.

Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald.

London, April 11.—Germany has absolutely failed in her elaborate attempts to create a revolution in India. India, contrary to being a weakling, is a great source of strength to the British empire. The Indian people, instead of showing under the encouragement of a great European war any desire to revolt, have never been more loyal than today.

These were some of the striking statements made by Austen Chamberlain, secretary of state for India to the Sun correspondent today. Standing in the big room in the India office and constantly answering questions and expressing his admiration of his distinguished father, Joseph Chamberlain, he talked frankly and at length about conditions in India, which is now his special official province.

"Statements," he said, "are often made that India is on the brink of revolution. Before the war there was much talk of revolution. There were also seditious articles, culminating in an attack on the viceroy. The wish is father to the thought, so Germany eagerly swallowed the stories and jumped to the conclusion that when Great Britain was involved in a life and death struggle with a European power India would seize the opportunity to throw off British authority."

"There is not the slightest doubt that the Germans, anticipating the war, firmly held to the belief that the Indian people were discontented and would readily revolt. In this expectation they were ever means to turn the situation to their advantage and create trouble for us. They had and still maintain an Indian edition shop in Berlin, where seditious literature was and is turned out wholesale. By the use of money and other means they thought to accomplish their end. Their attempts failed, though I frankly admit at one time there was a small amount of trouble."

Conspiracy Launched in U. S.

"The population of India is 330,000,000, and among that enormous number there are naturally some who are discontented and even a few who are violently inimical to the government. There is not a country in the world where there are not some who are bitterly hostile to the government of the time. And in India a body of men have been plotting a conspiracy to overthrow the British rule."

"The plot originated among the Hindu settlers in California, who for a year or two before the war had been carrying on an anti-British propaganda. Soon after the outbreak of the war a number of these so-called for India with the design of seducing native troops and starting a concerted rising which was to have taken place in February, 1915. They had been led to expect to find India in a state of revolution. They found it in a state of quiet and they found all the leading men enthusiastically supporting the British government. So far from raising the Punjab as they hoped the subordinates of sedition met with a stubborn resistance from the villagers whom they approached, their attempts to seduce troops failed, and they did not secure the adherence of a single man of any influence and importance. The complete failure of their fantastic conspiracy is the best evidence of the stability of British rule."

"In Bengal there has been a series of daring outrages in the shape of murders and robberies which have produced some alarm. The ignorance and credulity of young men have been taken advantage of. Facts have been misrepresented to them and they have been led to believe that India is oppressed and that expulsion of the foreigner will bring the millennium. And some of these young men of the student class have committed crimes of violence, which are, however, condemned by all influential Bengalis."

Indian Conditions Favorable.

"These are the chief instances of trouble we have had in India since the war began. They are trivial when viewed in comparison with the whole situation. Apart from these the state of India is perfectly satisfactory and now, after twenty months of war the Viceroy is able to report that the internal situation could hardly be more favorable."

"In spite of the fact England can exact nothing from the Indian states that have of their own free will spontaneously and unanimously joined in the struggle in which they believe their interests are as much at stake as ours, India has decided not merely to play her part, but to play it well."

"Directly the war broke out the rulers of the Indian native States took the lead in asserting their enthusiastic loyalty to the King-Emperor. Numbering nearly 70 altogether they with one accord rallied to the defense of the empire and offered their personal services and the resources of their States. Twenty-seven of the large States, which maintain properly trained and equipped troops for imperial service, placed these at the disposal of the government. Large contributions were made to the patriotic funds. Outside India altogether the Nepal government placed the whole of their military resources at the disposal of the British government, and the Dalai Lama of Tibet offered 1,000 troops and stated that innumerable Lamas all over Tibet were offering up prayers for the success of the British arms."

"The Viceroy received thousands of telegrams and letters from every quarter expressing loyalty and the desire to assist. They came from every community from all manner of different religious, religious and political associations, and from all the different creeds and from countless numbers of individuals offering their resources of their personal services."

Aid Freely Given.

"We have not asked for any monetary contribution to the war from India, but in the Viceroy's Council one of the Indian members moved a resolution declaring that the members of the Council, voicing the feeling that animates the whole of the people of India, desired to give expression of their feelings of unflinching loyalty and enthusiastic devotion to their King-Emperor and an assurance of their unflinching support to the British government, but further expressed the opinion that the people of India, in addition to the military assistance now being offered by India to the empire, would wish to share in the heavy financial burden imposed by the war on the United Kingdom and thus to demonstrate the unity of India with the empire."

"During the progress of the war further offers of help have been and continue to be received, and more of the chiefs have been able to serve at the front."

"India, instead of being a cause of anxiety has been a substantial help to the empire in time of need. She was able to send troops to aid in the great battles of Tientsin, in those critical days when the Germans were striving to reach Calcutta. She has also sent troops to Egypt, Gallipoli, East Africa, Mesopotamia, Persia and China. No less than twenty-one regiments of Indian cavalry and eighty-six battalions of Indian infantry, in addition to the troops placed at the disposal of government by the rulers of the Indian native states, have been fighting the battles of the empire far beyond the Indian borders."

"The Indian people have a high sense of right and wrong. They saw that in this war the allies were in the right and they regarded the cause of the allies as the cause of India."

"The Germans did not think we could count on the sympathy of the Indian people. They expected that India would rise in revolt. But instead of showing under the encouragement of a great European war, any desire to revolt, the people of India have been more loyal to the British people than today."

"I should also like to call your attention to a very interesting fact in connection with this war. Before the war the Viceroy's Council, the highest award for gallantry on the field of battle, had been reserved for British soldiers only. In connection with this war there have been awarded to Indian soldiers five Victoria crosses and twenty-five military crosses."

"I will give just this one instance of their gallantry in one action alone. In Gallipoli, the Fourteenth Sikhs went into action with fifteen British officers, fourteen Indian officers and 514 rank and file. The next day they were three British officers, three Indian officers and 514 rank and file. I do not think you could ask more of any army than that they should face and make sacrifices of that kind."

BOY SCOUT NOTES.

Troop No. 35 engaged in a "treasure hunt" on Thursday, April 27. Twenty-five Scouts took part. Assistant Scoutmaster Stinson, assisted by Scoutmaster Leader Eapen, led the trail, while Scoutmaster Bell had charge of the troop that followed. The trail began at the south gate of the Soldiers' Home grounds and led in a zig-zag line through the woods and out the north gate and finally, after many crooks and turns, ended near the intersection of Brookland avenue and Bates road. "Treasure" was concealed along the way for discovery by Scouts good at reading "signs. After the hunt was over, rebuilding and cook tests were given to both Tenderfoot and Second-class Scouts, and the remainder of the time was given over to games, assailli throwing, rabbit and fox hunting, and scaling.

The War Godmothers.

"One of the most original and most touching outgrowths of the war," observes a writer in cartoons Magazine, "has been the institution in France of 'war godmothers'—an inspiration one might almost call it. The war godmother does not know, has never seen the godson whom chance or her good heart has given her. She has been created to impart material and moral comfort to the sons of France from the invaded provinces, who, because of the occupation of this territory by the enemy, have neither home, money, family ties, or friends rallied to the defense of the fatherland. Of course the spirit of home camaraderie in their regiments would in a degree serve as a substitute, but when one remembers how eagerly the mail carrier is awaited, even when one lives in the country for a while, it is easily understood what a welcome change in the dull monotonous routine of trench life, the receipt of a letter from anywhere must be. In the pity of the officers for the poor fellows whom the postman overlooked originated the idea of the war godmother."

Roll Through German Lines.

To pass safely under the electrically charged wire fences erected by the Germans on the Dutch frontier, the Belgians use wooden barrels in which they roll themselves under the "live" barriers without mishap, the iron hoops grounding the electric wires—From the April Popular Mechanics Magazine.

FIVE CAPITAL MEN AT MILITARY CAMP

Washingtonians Join Party of Prominent Business Men at Fort Oglethorpe.

A. D. Brooks, Sidney Paige, H. G. Ferguson and J. F. Hunter, who are connected with the United States Geological Survey, and George McIntire, all of Washington, have joined the summer military camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and will remain for several weeks. They left Washington last Tuesday over the Southern Railway, together with citizens of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and other cities who are taking this preparatory course at the Georgia camp.

Members of party, apart from the Washington men, included:

George Wilshire, real estate broker, New York City; Robert Low Pierrepont, banker and broker, New York City; Geo. C. Clark, Jr., Clark, Dodge & Company, brokers, New York City; L. E. Gleason, Cheney Brothers, silk manufacturers, New York City; Edgar Sutra Bamberger, Bamberger department store, Newark, N. J.; Charles Guenther, brewer, Newark, N. J.; Rev. C. C. St. Clare, First Presbyterian Church, Port Henry, N. Y.; Houghton, P. Metcalf, Wamsuk Company, Providence, R. I.; Herman Griffin, Humphreys, Griffin & Company, Iron and Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chalmers Wood, Jr., stock broker, New York City; Rev. W. L. Wood, Lenox, Mass.; Harold Minott, banker, New York City; P. D. Bond, investment reporter, New York City; Samuel A. Waldron, broker, New York City; Walter Sternberger, broker, New York City; George Sternberger, broker, New York City; Marvin W. Littleton, lawyer, New York City; Maj. C. Hartman, Governors Island; Capt. Koehler, West Point, N. Y.; Hugh A. Garland, lawyer, Wilmington, Del.; Howard H. Henry, military training camp Association, Philadelphia, Pa.; Walter Fernon, broker, New York City; Benjamin Joy, vice president National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.; William S. Cameron, retired capitalist, New York City; J. Searle Barclay, real estate dealer, New York City.

Gerald Morgan, writer, Plattsburg, N. Y.; Henry Whitehouse, broker, New York City; W. S. Whitehouse, stock broker, New York City; Ralph Smith, railroad financier, New York City; Frank C. Tolles, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; C. V. Hopkins, Catskill, N. Y.; Wm. B. Beam, Patterson, N. J.; Herbert Hoch, stock broker, New York City; John C. Rochester, president, Topia Mining Company, Eastern manager and director, Franklin Manufacturing Company, New York City; Lieut. Henry Clinton McRae, Baltimore, Md.; M. E. Dilley, master signal electrician, U. S. A., New York City; H. A. Sands, cotton merchant, Philadelphia, Pa.; Gardner Cassatt, banker, Philadelphia, Pa.; T. Charles Henry, lawyer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, Pa.; Samuel Chew, lawyer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frank A. Keen, member firm of Tanning Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. Sumner Smith, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. R. Maury, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. A. Robinson, Philadelphia, Pa.; L. S. Dorsey, Wilmington, Del.; Thomas S. Blumer, banker, Boston, Mass.; Prof. Theodore Lyman, Jr., banker, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. G. P. Blake, Wellesley, Massachusetts; Samuel Minter, traveling explorer, Boston; E. Pierce, president Whipple Hotel Company, Boston; C. W. Godfrey, representing Sias Pierce Company, Fitchburg, Mass.; A. Dennis, West, representing C. B. Tenney Public Utilities Company, Boston; Dr. P. H. Provande, physician, Melrose, Mass.; H. Channing, farmer, Sherborne, Mass.; Lawrence Grimes, enrollment bureau, New Bedford, Mass.; M. L. Cushing, Boston; J. H. Clifford, Boston; F. Heath, Boston; Charles T. W. Tigh, Boston; G. Barnes, foreman, Malden & Melrose Company, Boston; C. G. Diamond, Boston; S. B. Hobbs, Boston; R. S. Carter, superintendent, Malden & Melrose Company, Boston; C. W. Chisholm, Boston; Robert Witham, Boston; C. S. Wentworth, Boston; F. Ayer, Jr., Boston; G. G. Ball, Boston; N. Marshall, Boston; N. W. Rice, Boston; F. R. Wulsten, Boston; W. T. Reed, Boston; G. R. Lowe, Boston; James Lawrence, Boston; K. Oliver, Boston.

Nigeria has been added to the lands in which valuable deposits of coal have been discovered in recent years.

BABY WEEK COMMITTEE MAY BECOME FIXTURE

Permanent Infant Welfare Organization May Be Formed Following Campaign.

The baby week committee may be made a permanent organization, an organization to work for legislation and civic improvements that would make the city better for babies to live in.

A member of the executive committee on baby week said yesterday that although no definite steps had been taken toward making the baby week committee a permanent organization, such a measure had been considered. The executive committee may meet during baby week, but it is hardly likely that the plan for perfecting a permanent organization will be considered until the bustle and bustle of baby week is over.

It was pointed out yesterday that in many cities in which baby week campaigns have been held, the committees remained organized to see that the general conditions of the city were kept fit for babies to live in.

One of the principal aims of a permanent baby week committee would be to secure from Congress an appropriation for the establishment of an infant bureau in the District Health Department, with visiting nurses to help keep in the world babies born in unfortunate surroundings.

The purity of the city's milk supply, the condition of streets and alleys in the poorer sections of the city, and the sewer system are other questions which are regarded as having a bearing on the health of babies, and which would be looked after by such a committee.

The scores of infant welfare workers of the city who planned baby week all favor the plan of making the baby week committee a permanent organization.

Java is estimated to have exported 85,000,000 pounds of tea in 1915, as compared with 66,000,000 pounds the year before.

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